

A New Species of *Mallota* from North America
(Diptera : Syrphidae)

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A study of series of specimens of *Mallota* in California Insect Survey Collection has been rewarding in discovering an undescribed one, which is named in honor of Dr. J. A. Powell, Department of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, Berkeley. The types will be deposited in the California Academy of Sciences.

***Mallota powelli* Nayar and Cole, new species**
(Figs. 1, 2)

MALE.—Length, 14.11 mm. Wing length, 11.66 mm. Eyes dark-brown, contiguous short distance below median ocellus; bare. Vertex black, raised upwards; ocelli brown; ocellar triangle area and occiput with long, golden-yellow pile. Frons black, dusted grayish immediately below fusion of eyes; sides pollinose yellow with golden pile. Antennal prominence brownish-yellow; antennae small; first and second segments dark-brown with black setae along apical border of first and caudo-lateral borders of second; third segment about as long as broad, yellow pollinose; arista plumose, dark, longer than antenna. Face golden yellow medially, slightly concave below the antennae, sides dusted with yellow pollen, facial tubercle not prominent; long yellow pile along inner margin of eyes; mouth edge reddish-yellow; cheeks shining dark-brown; grayish pubescence along facial line, dusted with sparse yellow pollen; long, silvery pile along extreme postero-lateral borders.

Thorax shining black; anterior part of meso-scutum dusted grayish; bare; rest of thoracic dorsum and pleurae medially covered with yellow pollen and long, dense, yellow pile. Scutellum subtranslucent, brownish-yellow, extreme side margins shining black; long, yellow pile. Squamae dark-brown with concolorous long fringe. Halteres dark-brown.

Legs black, coxae and femora shining black; long, black pile; tibiae blackish-yellow, apex of hind tibia more brownish as compared to fore and mid-tibiae; covered with minute, black setae except yellowish near apical parts; tarsomeres of first and second legs black with yellow tinge; yellow pubescent; hind basitarsus and second and third tarsomeres brownish and remaining tarsal segments black; clothed with yellow pubescence intermingled with some black spines; claws brownish basally and black apically.

Wings grayish, hyaline; basal part of wing along with veins black; prominent brown spot extending from part of bifurcation of radial sector to slightly beyond radio-medial cross-vein; veins yellowish before spot and blackish distally; stigma dark-brown; vein R_{4+5} forming shallow, broad loop about middle of discal cell.

Abdomen dark with brownish tinge, broader than thorax, widest at second segment, gradually narrowing posteriorly. First segment black; grayish pile;

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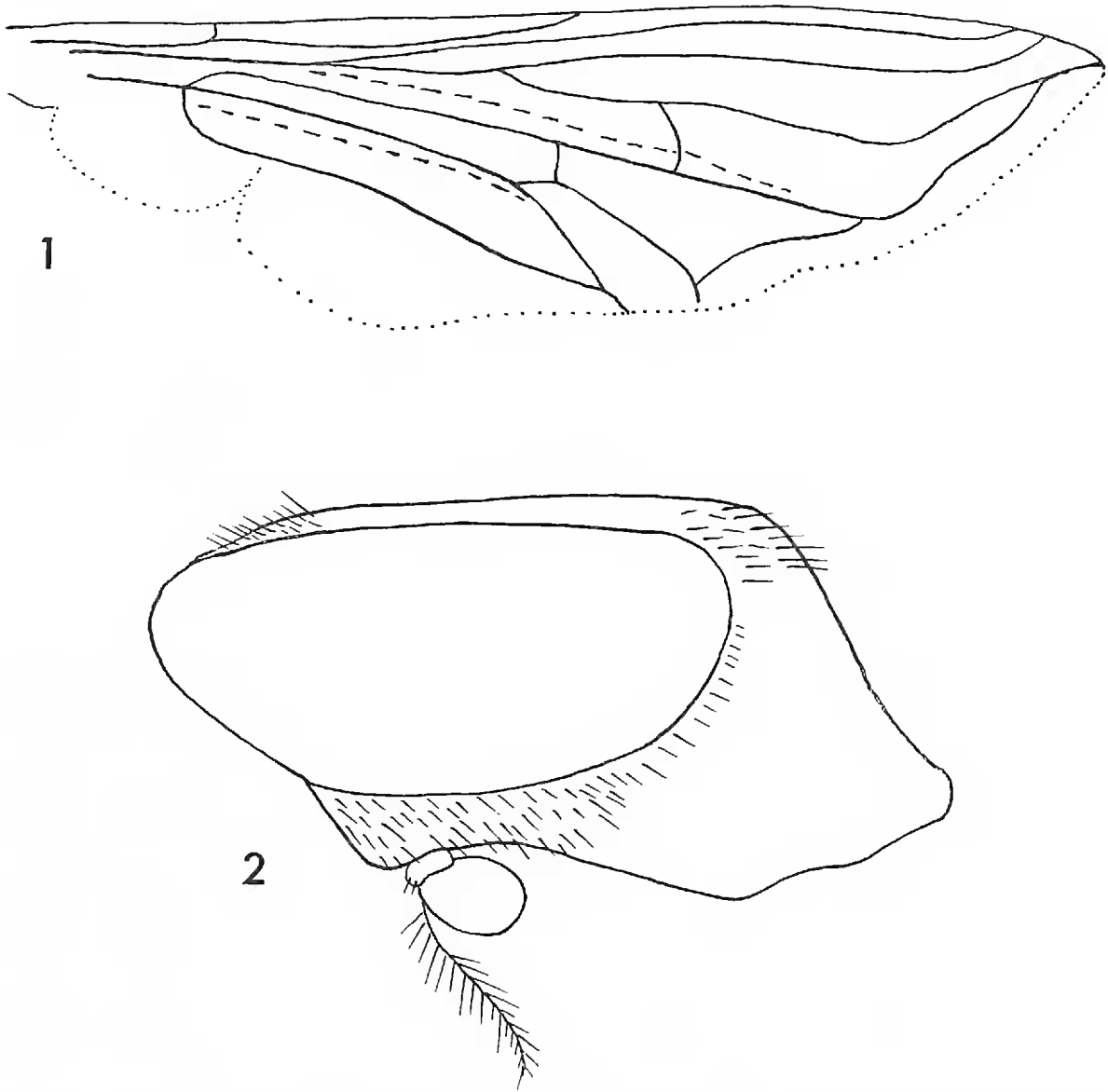


FIG. 1. *Mallota powelli* Nayar and Cole. Wing. FIG. 2. *Mallota powelli* Nayar and Cole. Head (lateral view).

second, third and fourth segments brassy-metallic; dense, long yellow pile laterally, black basally and medially and reddish posteriorly. Segments fifth to eighth with long, reddish-yellow pile.

FEMALE.—Length, 15.33 mm. Wing length, 10.33 mm. Eyes dark, widely separated. Frons longer than broad, narrowing above; dusted yellow. Vertex with black pile. Antennal prominence crescentric, deep-yellow; third antennal segment broader than long. Reddish pile more along posterior borders of second to fourth abdominal segments.

The species comes close to *Mallota bautias* (Walker) in the pile on abdomen but can be easily recognized by the plumose arista, face yellow, squamae brown and R_{4+5} forming a broad, shallow loop. The drawings of the male genitalia have been presented by Nayar (1968, figs. 54, 55).

Holotype male.—MCKAY CREEK, SONORA PASS, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, 18 August 1966 (C. A. Toschi). 18 paratype males; 8

collected on 26 July 1966, 5 by P. Rude and 3 by J. Powell at Jackson Co., Mt. Ashland 65–7100 ft., Oregon; 2, Mt. Barcroft, 13,000 ft., California (J. Powell); 1, Sagehen Crk., Nevada Co., California, 15 July 1966 (P. Rude); 3, Blue Canyon, Sonora Pass, Tuolumne Co., California, collected on 18 August 1960, 20 August 1959 and 30 August 1960 by J. W. MacSwain, D. D. Linsdale and P. D. Hurd respectively; 1, Mono Co., California, 25 August 1954 (H. F. Madsen); 1, Lily Lake, Modoc Co., California, 11 July 1957 (J. Powell); 1, Saddlebag Lake, Mono Co., California, 27 July 1954 (J. Powell); 1, Mckay Creek, Sonora Pass, Mono Co., California, 78 August 1966 (E. Jessen).

Allotype female, Tioga Lake, Mono Co., California, 3 August 1956 (C. D. MacNeill); 2 paratype females; 1, Lincoln Cr., Sierra Co., California, 24 August 1955 (H. F. Madsen); 1, Mt. Ashland, Jackson Co., Oregon, 65–7100 ft. (J. Powell).

LITERATURE CITED

- NAYAR, J. L. 1968. Male genitalia of Eristalinae from California. (Syrphidae : Diptera). Pan-Pac. Entomol., 44 (2): 153–167.

The Genus *Brachygrammatella* Girault (Hymenoptera : Trichogrammatidae)

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For years the sole representative of *Brachygrammatella* was a single, crushed and fragmented female specimen mounted under a fractured piece of a coverslip on a slide with other chalcids. This individual, collected in 1914 in north Queensland, was described by Girault as *Brachygrammatella nebulosa*. (Girault, A. A., 1915, Mem. Queensland Mus., 3 : 147). In 1958 a female of a new species of *Brachygrammatella* was caught in a suction trap in Pretoria, South Africa, by D. P. Annecke. Six years later additional specimens of this same new species were reared from eggs of *Batrachomorpha capeneri* Linnavuori (Hemip.) by A. L. Capener and D. P. Annecke at Warmbaths, Transvaal, South Africa. In their classification of Trichogrammatidae, Douth and Viggiani (1968) recognized *Brachygrammatella* but combined with it, as a subgenus, all of the species described in *Pseudbrachygramma* Girault.